



THOMAS G. NEWMAN,
EDITOR.

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EDITORIAL BUZZINGS.

We wish all our readers and patrons
"A MERRY CHRISTMAS,
and a prosperous and
HAPPY NEW YEAR."

Twenty-Six Volumes of the BEE JOURNAL are now complete. It is old and tried, and has been ever faithful to its trust. Its past history is its guarantee for the future.

The Investment of a dollar in the BEE JOURNAL, gives you 52 dividends in a year. Can any one desire a better investment? or will they ask for richer returns?

Look Over the numbers of 1890, and if any are missing, send for them at once—before all are gone.

A Full and Complete Index is published in this JOURNAL. It will be very valuable for those who keep the numbers for reference and binding. It covers not only the subjects, and the illustrations, but also the names of correspondents, and the pages containing their articles or letters.

Our Thanks are hereby tendered to all our friends, not only for their patronage during the past 17 years, but for their influence exerted in favor of the BEE JOURNAL, and for their assistance in sustaining its character and excellence during that time. We hope they will continue to do the same for the coming year.

Mr. W. I. Buchanan, of Sioux City, Iowa, has been appointed the Chief of the Bureau of Agriculture of the Worlds' Columbian Exposition. In a letter to us dated Dec. 13, 1890, he says:

I beg to assure you that in accepting the appointment as chief of the Bureau of Agriculture of the World's Columbian Exposition I do so relying largely upon the enthusiasm and hearty support of the press of our country, interested as yours is in all that goes to further the interest of those engaged in agricultural pursuits. I have full confidence that with your co-operation and assistance, this great department of the Exposition will be an unqualified success. I shall at all times be glad to have suggestions from you, and will give them careful consideration.

We are heartily glad that Mr. Buchanan has been selected for such an important position, and Bee-Keepers may be sure of due consideration for the Exhibit which they intend to make, at the coming World's Columbian Exposition. We respectfully commend to him, the two gentlemen selected at the late Convention at Keokuk, of the "North American Bee-Keepers' Association," as its choice for superintendents. For the United States, Dr. A. B. Mason, Auburndale (Toledo) Ohio, and for Canada, R. McKnight, Owen Sound, Ont. With these experienced men as superintendents, we shall fully expect a grand exhibit of bees, honey and apiarian appliances, and we hope that Mr. Buchanan will see to their appointment as soon as possible, and then aid them in every way to make the Bee and Honey Show eclipse anything that has ever before been made in the whole world.

Mr. J. M. Clark, the Honey merchant of Denver, Colorado, gave us a call last Saturday. He reports the production of Colorado as increasing very rapidly. In 1888 it amounted to 200,000 pounds. In 1889 it increased to 300,000 pounds and this year it approaches very nearly to 600,000 pounds. It is mostly gathered from Alfalfa; the next best honey-producer being Cleome.

Bee-Conventions will be held during the next few months in many localities. The most convenient thing at such gatherings is the Convention Hand-Book. It contains a simple Manual of Parliamentary Law and Rules of Order for Local Bee-Conventions; Constitution and By-Laws for a Local Society; Programme for a Convention, with Subjects for Discussion. In addition to this, there are about 50 blank pages, to make notes upon, or to write out questions, as they may come to mind. They are nicely bound in cloth, and are of the right size for the pocket. We will present a copy for one new subscription to the BEE JOURNAL, besides your own renewal (with \$2 to pay for the same), or 2 subscribers to this HOME JOURNAL may be sent instead of one for the BEE JOURNAL.

The Bee-Keepers' Review for December comes to our desk in a cover, and enlarged. It is bright and spicy as usual, and deserves success. The price will be increased to a dollar for 1891. It will be clubbed with the BEE JOURNAL for \$1.75. No club subscriptions will be entered for less than this, after Dec. 10, 1890. Those who send the old rate will only be credited for the Review for six months. As friend Hutchinson gave no notice of this increase, it could not be corrected before this week in our Clubbing List—(see page 857).

Subscribers whose time does not expire for some months can safely renew at any time, without fear of loss, because we always extend the time from the date of expiration on our books. If you want any other magazine or newspaper, we can furnish it, and save you money by clubbing it with the BEE JOURNAL. See our list of a few of them on page 862.

The Honey Almanac for 1891 will be issued in a few days. The prices will be the same as last year, but several improvements have been made. A sample will be mailed for 5 cents.

The Report of the National Bee-Keepers' Union may be found in this week's JOURNAL. The Voting Blanks will be sent to all members in a few days, and if any desire to become members (and every bee-keeper ought to feel it a privilege to do so), they should send to this office for Blanks, and use them at once.

Reader, the BEE JOURNAL is working for your interest every day in the year, and now you are respectfully invited to work for its interest, by devoting a few hours to get a new subscriber for it, and thus help to make it still more valuable and useful to the pursuit.

A Word of commendation from our readers to those not among our subscribers, will be more potent than anything we can say. If you like our JOURNAL—please let your neighbor know it, and let us thank you in advance for this favor.

Only a Few complete volumes for 1890 are on hand. If any one desires to have a full set of numbers for binding, they should be sent for soon.

Binders made especially for the BEE JOURNAL for 1891 are now ready for delivery, at 50 cents each, including postage. Be sure to use a Binder to keep your numbers of 1890 for reference. Binders for 1890 only cost 60 cents, and it will pay you to use them, if you do not get the volumes otherwise bound.

GLEAMS OF NEWS.

The Southern California Bee-Keepers' Association, at its last meeting adopted a preamble, constitution and by-laws, elected a full set of officers and is ready for business. Delegates were in attendance from San Diego, San Bernardino, Orange and Los Angeles counties. The initiation fee is \$1.00, and the yearly dues are \$1.00.

The constitution provides for auxiliary Associations wherever seven persons who own and handle bees can be brought together to form such an association—such Associations are entitled to send representatives to the parent Association.

No provision has been made for honorary membership, but corresponding members may be elected by the Associations from among the bee-keepers in any part of the world. No fee is required from this class of members, but it is required of such members to give exact and reliable information of anything of interest to progressive bee-keeping that may come to their knowledge, particularly as to new inventions in appliances for the apiary, and discoveries in scientific bee-keeping, reporting to this association the discovery of any new strains of bees that would be an improvement over the kinds now owned and handled in the jurisdiction of the Southern California Bee-Keepers' Association.

A badge has been adopted to be presented to each member upon his initiation, made of sky-blue silk ribbon with a device on it of a Queen bee surrounded with worker bees, with a legend, "The Southern California Bee-Keepers' Association," all in gold.

The membership is made up of practical progressive men who for the most part have been in the business in this locality for many years and fully understand the needs of the fraternity in all respects.—*Rural Californian*.

The Wax-Scales or wax-plates as they grow, or are formed on the bees, are five-sided, very thin, semi-transparent, and exceedingly brittle, requiring preparation by the bees before they are in a fit state to build combs with. If a bee is plunged into water, the scales of wax may easily be detached with the point of a needle, when they will rise on the surface of the water, and can be examined with ease, or they may be mounted as specimens to show the state of wax in its first secretion. To get some idea of how this wax is formed, we have only to form an idea as to how tallow or lard is produced, and then know that nearly the same process is required to form honey into wax, which is required to form meal or food of any kind into animal fat.—*Exchange*.

Milk and Honey.—The chronicler of old could think of no language in which to clothe his idea of a really good country than to describe as "a land flowing with milk and honey," and if the signs of the times are not wonderfully misleading, that is to be the truthful description of the United States in the near future. It will delight thousands to learn that the use of milk as a beverage is so rapidly on the increase that the dairy lunch rooms are numbered by the dozen to-day where they were unknown two years ago; and that, at both the hotels and restaurants milk is being much more largely used as a beverage. It is an ill wind that blows good to no one, and in this movement we can see good to all concerned. The honey will follow suit, for our apiaries are annually on the increase, and many can now be named that produce from 5,000 to 25,000 pounds annually.—*Exchange*.

Queen-cells which are large and corrugated are said to produce much better queens than do those which are small and smooth. Those queen-cells which have their cover cut off smoothly and evenly by the queen when emerging, and in which the royal jelly is not all consumed give superior queens. A scarcity of royal food means small or imperfect queens.—*G. M. DOOLITTLE*.

Enraptured.—This is the opinion of one who sent for a sample copy:

I am enraptured over your beautiful and artistic HOME JOURNAL, and inclose 50 cents for a year's subscription.—*A. T. COOK, Hyde Park, N. Y.*

We hope the reader will think and do the same as Mr. Cook, after examining the sample sent last week.

QUERIES AND REPLIES.

Distance Necessary to Prevent Impure Fertilization.

Written for the American Bee Journal

QUERY 745.—How far would colonies of Italians used for queen-rearing need to be removed from hybrids to prevent their crossing with the hybrid drones?—Subscriber.

At least three miles.—*DADANT & SON.*

At least three miles.—*P. L. VIALLO.*

Five or more miles.—*G. M. DOOLITTLE.*

Five or six miles.—*J. M. HAMBAUGH.*

Probably five miles would do.—*EUGENE SECOR.*

From five to six miles, to make it sure.—*JAMES HEDDON.*

Some say half a mile, but I think I should feel safer at three miles.—*C. C. MILLER.*

I should prefer five miles; yet in many cases a less distance will do.—*H. D. CUTTING.*

I think five miles would be pretty safe.—*R. L. TAYLOR.*

From six to ten miles. They frequently cross at four miles distance.—*J. P. H. BROWN.*

Not less than three miles. I have no faith in the half-mile theory.—*C. H. DIBBEN.*

One to two miles for practical purposes of queen-rearing. To insure absolute safety they should be about seven miles apart.—*G. L. TINKER.*

I doubt if any one knows. I should say from four to five miles at least. Of course they might not mix, if separated only two miles, but who knows that they might not? I should prefer even six miles.—*A. J. COOK.*

Three miles at least. I have known black bees to be crossed with my own Italians at full three miles "in a bee line." Whether that distance is far enough I cannot say, but think it fairly safe.—*J. E. POND.*

When there were no Italian bees but mine in the neighborhood, a black queen nearly five miles away produced yellow-banded bees, and had mated with a drone from my apiary. If there are mixed bees within four or five miles, some queens are liable to be mismated.—*M. MAHIN.*

I do not know; some persons report seeing large swarms of drones high in the air. They may have regular trysting places for all I know. Where many colonies of Italians are kept, other bees stand a poor chance. Italians are boss, whether at a pan of feed, in the field, at war—or in love.—*Mrs. L. HARRISON.*

In answering this question, some guessing is absolutely necessary. In my opinion drones rarely ever fly more than one or two miles from their home. This "guess" is based on years of practical experience. If there were no hybrids or other race or varieties of bees in two miles of my apiary, I would expect to see 98 per cent. of my Italian queens purely mated.—*G. W. DEMAREE.*

It would hardly be safe to count on pure fertilization if there were impure bees within five miles.—*THE EDITOR.*

Convention Notices.

The Annual Meeting of the Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association, will be held in the city of St. Catharines, on the 7th and 8th of January. All interested in bee-keeping are cordially invited to attend.
W. COUSE, Sec., Streetsville, Ont.

The Annual Meeting of the Indiana State Bee-Keepers' Association, will be held in the Agricultural Rooms, State House, Indianapolis, Jan. 16, 17, 1891. *GEO. C. THOMPSON, Sec., Southport, Ind.*

The 8th semi-annual meeting of the Susquehanna County Bee-Keepers' Association will be held at Montrose, Pa., on Thursday, May 7, 1891.
H. M. SHELLEY, Sec., Harford, Pa.

The 22d Annual Meeting of the New York State Bee-Keepers' Association, will be held in Agricultural Hall, Albany, N. Y., on Jan. 22-24, 1891. Reduced Railroad Rates. Pay full fare to Albany, and we will give you return certificates over any road coming into Albany (except the Boston & Albany) at one-third of the regular fare. A cordial invitation is extended to all. Come and bring your friends with you. A complete programme will be published as soon as completed.
GEO. H. KNICKERBOCKER, Sec., Pine Plains, N. Y.

The Annual Meeting of the Ohio State Bee-Keepers' Association, will be held in Toledo, O., on Tuesday and Wednesday, Feb. 10 and 11, 1891. Full particulars as to railroad and hotel rates, and place of meeting, will be given later. Let all interested in bee-keeping make an extra effort to be present on this occasion.
MISS DEMA BENNETT, Sec., Bedford, O.

DR. A. B. MASON, Pres.

Supply Dealers should write to us for wholesale terms and cut for Hasting's Perfection Feeders.

CORRESPONDENCE.

QUESTIONS.

How to Select Colonies—Extracting from Brood-Combs.

Written for the American Bee Journal
BY G. M. DOOLITTLE.

A correspondent writes, "I desire to purchase some bees in the Spring. Will you please tell me how to select good colonies, and what prices I ought to pay?" A majority of persons, especially beginners, are apt to think that if a hive is heavy with honey and there are live bees in it, such are the ones to purchase, without any regard to what kind of comb there is in the hive, or the size of the colony.

This is a mistaken idea. Good combs and plenty of bees are of far more value than honey. As there are those at the present time who still persist in keeping bees in box-hives, and the bees in such hives can be purchased for less money than they can in frame-hives (besides, the frame-hive might not be to the purchaser's liking), I would select box-hives, and then transfer to such hives as suited me.

The colonies may be selected any cold day during the months of March and April, by turning the hive over carefully, so as not to arouse the bees. Examine the combs carefully and see that they are all straight and nearly all worker comb, and there should be bees in at least five spaces; or in other words, the bees should enclose four combs, while six to eight spaces filled with bees would be all the better, with from ten to fifteen pounds of honey. If possible, select such colonies as cast a swarm the previous season, or a second swarm, as such will have young prolific queens.

Persons having bees for sale in box-hives, do not, as a rule, read the bee papers, so they do not know the difference between a good stock-hive and a poor one, and will make no distinction in price as to those having young queens and good combs, for all are alike to them.

About the price. Four dollars is the usual amount asked for bees in such hives during April, but I have seen colonies sold for eight and ten dollars, that were worth but little more than the honey that was in the hive; and I have seen colonies sold for two dollars that were better worth ten dollars than others would be as a gift. The same holds good as to frame-hives. A person had better pay ten dollars for a hive that has the frames filled with straight worker combs,

well-stocked with bees, than have a hive with the combs built crosswise of the frames, with two-thirds of that drone comb, and an old, poor queen, given to him for nothing.

EXTRACTING FROM THE BROOD-COMBS.

"When I am working for section-honey, my bees are prone to store more or less honey in the brood-combs. Had I better extract this honey occasionally?" is a question sent in by another correspondent. I have been a careful observer, and find that when bees are at work best in the sections there will be scarcely a pound of honey in the brood-frames, providing that the body of the hive is not too large. I mistrust that the trouble with this correspondent, is that his brood-chamber is too large, so that the first honey which comes in goes into the brood-combs instead of the sections. But the extracting of this honey would only make matters worse, for it would give the bees a chance to put more honey below, instead of going into the sections as we wish.

If any one expects to get a large yield of comb-honey and use the extractor on the brood-combs at the same time, they certainly will not realize their expectations. After the bees get thoroughly at work in the sections, let the brood-combs alone, and you need have no fear of the queen being crowded, for as soon as the bees are thus occupied they will carry the little honey they may have in the brood-combs, with a hive of the proper size, up into the section, thus giving the queen abundant room.

For instance: I have taken nine Gallup frames, well filled with sealed-honey, hiving a good strong swarm of bees with a good queen in such a filled hive, putting on the sections before hiving the swarm, and in from 14 to 18 days (if honey is coming in from the fields) every bit of this honey and all the bees had gathered, not consumed by the brood, would be in the sections.

Once more: If you let a first swarm issue from a hive and keep them from swarming again, (allowing the hive the swarm came from, to remain on the old stand,) by the time the young queen commences laying, every available cell in the brood-chamber will be filled with honey, and still no start be made in the sections; but as soon as the queen gets to laying to any amount, the bees will commence to work in the sections, and I have known every section to be completed in ten days from the time of commencing, under such circumstances.

Examine that hive in 18 days and you will find scarcely a cell of honey in the brood-combs, and as nice a lot

of brood as you ever witnessed. Now, we will suppose that just as this queen was fertilized the honey had all been extracted from the brood-combs, not a single pound of section honey would have been obtained, in all probability, unless it came late in the season from buckwheat or Fall flowers.

Bees will always store honey in the brood-chamber, in preference to the sections, when there is empty combs or empty cells there, and the more extracting of these brood-combs the more empty cells we give, unless the queen has the cells occupied with brood, in which case there will be no honey to extract. Again I repeat it, if you wish a large yield of section-honey, keep prolific queens, and let the brood-combs alone, after they are once filled with brood in the Spring.

Borodino, N. Y.

BEE CELLARS.

Rats and Mice in a Bee Cellar.

Written for the American Bee Journal
BY G. B. REPLOGLE.

I was somewhat surprised to find my query (No. 742) answered in this week's BEE JOURNAL. It has been so long since I sent it, that I had given up ever hearing from it. Well, it was like the doctor coming several days after the death of the patient. The following item will tell how it turned out. I must explain a little. We did not fasten the bees into the hives, but left the entrances open and the covers on. I believe it would have been better to have had screens on top, than the covers. The cellar was very dark and rather warm, with no chance to ventilate it properly. The explanatory item is as follows:

On the 17th of November we put 60 colonies of bees into a cellar; on the 28th we took them out again. They had never become quiet during the 11 days of their confinement, and, when taken out, quite a number of the colonies showed symptoms of diarrhea. The second day after taking them from the cellar, they had a good flying time and spotted the hives as badly as bees usually do after a confinement of six weeks. We now have them snugly packed at the sides and back, with leaves and soft blue-grass hay, and shall await with considerable anxiety the outcome of the experiment.

Too high a temperature and annoyance by rats running over the hives seemed to be the cause of their uneasiness in the cellar. When bees are uneasy in confinement they will constantly gorge themselves with honey, which accounts for the symptoms in the present case.

This was our first attempt at cellar wintering, and it will be our last, until such time as we may be able to build a repository that can be controlled in respect to ventilation and temperature, and rats and mice are rigidly excluded. Centerville, Iowa, Dec. 13, 1890.

[The Query Department is not the place to get immediate replies. Each Query has to take its turn, and it takes several weeks to get a batch of Queries ready, send them out, get replies, and then to put into print. The very full answers given to the Query on page 821 will be of value to others, if not to you now.—ED.]

FOUL BROOD.

Some very Important Questions Propounded.

Written for the American Bee Journal
BY WM. McVOY.

I have just read friend Koeppen's letter on page 808, and as I have seen one or two colonies of foul brood in my time, I would be very much pleased if he would answer me the following questions through the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL.

1. You say that in May your 37 colonies were well and in good condition; do you mean that they were free from foul brood?

2. You say you found seven diseased in June, and gave the cure Mr. Pringle named. I have not seen that Journal. Will you please tell us just exactly what you did? and at what time of the day you treated them?

3. In July, you say that you had 12 or 14 more colonies diseased; and to urge them to stay, you put in some foundation. About how much foundation did you put in? and at what time of the day did you do that?

4. You say that some that you cured in July caught the disease again this Fall, will you please tell us exactly how you cured them? at what time of the day you treated them? how far apart your colonies are from each other? and whether you treated them all at once, or part one day and part another, and so on?

5. You say that your colonies were all in good condition in May; that being the case, how many swarms did you get? and how did you treat them?

6. As you say your colonies were in good condition in May, how much honey did you get, this season?

7. Which have you ran most for, comb or extracted honey? If extracted, where do you extract from—the top story or the brood chamber?

8. Where do you winter your bees? in a cellar or on the Summer stands? If in the cellar, what was the average temperature of it? If you wintered them on the Summer stands, how were they fixed or packed? at what time in the Fall did you pack them? and what time in Spring did you unpack them? or were they packed all Summer?

9. You say that you fed eight dollars worth of sugar, was that fed to colonies you were trying to cure? If so, please tell us exactly how you were treating them?

10. I see that you are now down from 37 colonies to 3, what sort of combs have those 3 colonies got, old or new? and about how much honey was there in them before you fed? please to tell us exactly what your feed was composed of?

11. You say that you had to put the bees together so much, that they have been reduced to only 3 colonies, what time in the day did you do the doubling-up of your colonies? Was it in the honey season you doubled them, or after it was over? Did you give them another set of combs, and try to cure the disease then, or what did you do? please tell us exactly what you did in your treatment at that time.

12. You say that almost all those that you put on foundation, left their hives, what about those that did not leave? How were they? Was the disease just as bad in them as in your others that were not given foundation?

13. In the Fall when the queens have done laying, if you remove all the combs and do not either boil or disinfect the foul hives, but at once put six combs into them, with every cell sealed solid, which have been taken from colonies that never had the disease, will foul brood start or break out in such hives again? If so, will you look very closely into this and explain in detail, giving your reason, backed by your own experience? please do not give me the experience of other men as I know all about what they think and guess at. I would give more for the opinion, backed by experience, of a good careful and close observer, that had tested and proved a thing that had been a success, than all the opinions ever guessed at.

14. Did foul brood originate in your apiary or did your bees get it by robbing at foul-brood apiaries? Did you buy any foul-brood colonies, or did you get any combs from any one during the last five years, or the time it started in your apiary? or, did you buy any honey and give it to your bees, in the last 5 years, as you claim to have the disease about that long? How far are you located from other apiaries? and are they free from foul brood?

15. What did you do with all your combs? Have you any left? If so, are you going to use any of them?

16. You seem to think that it would be a hard thing to cure, by the sealed combs' plan, in the Fall, because you say you could not get enough sealed combs to make the experiment!

Pardon me, dear friend, when I tell you that in your apiary the sealed combs would be foul, and it would not do to use them, when the whole apiary has been so badly diseased that out of 37 colonies in May you have only three colonies now!

But here is a question I would like you to answer. If your colonies were all sound and free from foul-brood, but a few, could you not feed the sound ones in the Fall, until the combs were sealed, and then go in the evening to your foul colonies and remove the diseased combs, and give sealed combs from the sound colonies which you fed—could you not do that? if not, why not? You might say that you could buy sealed combs from some other bee-keeper. Now, friend, pardon me again, when I tell you that the risk is too great! I would not use any sealed combs from an apiary, unless I examined the apiary they came from first. I have known many a fine apiary ruined by using combs that came out of foul-brood apiaries!

17. When your bees swarmed, did you put them in empty hives or hives filled with combs, or foundation? What kind of a hive do you use?

18. What is your other business, besides bee-keeping? Does the other business crowd you at the time your bees need the most attention? I will take it as a great favor, friend Koeppen, if you will answer these few questions through the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL. Woodburn, Canada.

INVENTIONS.

Improvements which are yet Undiscovered.

Written for the Western Plowman
BY C. H. DIBBERN.

Bee-keepers often boast of the wonderful improvements that have been made in the last twenty-five years, and with good reason. Within this period was invented the honey-extractor, comb-foundation, honey-knife, solar wax-extractor, bee-smoker, section honey-boxes, queen-and-drone-traps, queen-cages for sending by mail, bee-escapes, and many more articles of great value to our pursuit.

As I look back over the past, I sometimes wonder what more the future has in store for us. Do we now

know it all? What will bee-keeping be, in a hundred years from now?

Well, one thing I do know, and that is we are not yet at "the end of the string," by a good deal. Just as important discoveries remain to be made, and we have a keen lot of bee-keepers who will move heaven and earth to bring them to light. We are going to have better bees, better hives and better section-cases; in fact, everything better that can be improved. Much of the labor now done by man, will be turned over to the bees, who can and will do it better and cheaper. The bees will be made to hive themselves in the near future. This device will undoubtedly be perfected during the next season. I am satisfied it will prove an entire success.

WHAT TO DO THIS WINTER.

Now, when the bees have all been snugly stored away, there will be a long time before they will need much attention. The successful bee-keeper must make good use of all the time there is, if he expects to keep "up with the times."

Be sure and subscribe for one or more of the bee papers, and read them carefully. It is during the Winter that they are at their best, as correspondents now have plenty of time to write out their thoughts and give the results of experiments that were overlooked or almost forgotten during the busy season. Look over some good standard work on bees, and although you may have read it before, it will be quite likely that you will gain many new ideas.

Look over your supplies, and if anything is needed you can usually get a discount by ordering now. Then many things can be made up at odd times now. This will keep your mind on the business, and is much better than loafing at the grocery stores. Many new things will come out in the near future, and it is well to see what they are and give them a trial. We want everything that is of any real value in our business. Eternal vigilance is the price of success.

RATS AND MICE IN THE BEE CELLAR.

Often I am told, that if it were not for the rats and mice bees would be wintered in the cellar. Now what kind of housekeeping is that, to allow these pests to take possession of the cellar? It may not be so easy to keep them out of the barn or corn cribs; but in the house cellar, where the vegetables, fruits, cream and butter for the family are kept, there is no excuse for their presence; nor in the bee cellar, where all should be quiet instead of the rats playing hop, skip and jump over the hives.

But some one says: The rats and mice are there, and how shall I get rid of them? Well, in the first place, the person who built the house was to blame in leaving any possible place for them to harbor. Stone, lime and cement are cheap, and every hole and crevice should be filled up. Should a mouse or rat hole appear anywhere, set a good trap and catch the rascal, and then be sure and plug that hole up. A cat or two is of great advantage in keeping them away. If a place is once overrun, nothing is better to drive them away than to put concentrated lye in every hole you can find, and along their runways.

Milan, Ills.

SWARMING.

Prevention of After-Swarming or Second Swarming.

Written for the American Bee Journal

BY R. DART.

I will give Mr. S. M. Carlyon my method of preventing second or after swarming. It is simple and, with me, it never fails to accomplish its work.

When the first or prime swarm leaves the hive, turn the hive, which it comes out of, a few feet to one side; place the new hive on the old stand; remove the crate of section, if not completed, from the old to the new hive; then run the swarm into the new hive. While they are running in, draw the frames, one by one, from the old hive and shake the bees off among those running into the new hive, leaving about one-half a pint of bees on the last frame in the old hive. Replace the frames in the old hive; shut it up till you put in your front blocks, leaving one inner working hole. At that time, or any time within a day or two, carry the old hive to a new stand, and your swarming from that hive is over for the season.

Do not remove any queen-cells that you may find on the combs of the old hive, and leave not over one pint of bees in the old hive, when you close them up. The combs at this season are full of unhatched brood, and it will not hatch fast enough to have bees on hand to send out second swarms when the first queen is hatched out.

When the first swarm leaves the old hive you will find, left on the combs, one-quarter of the whole swarm, too young to fly. These are the bees left that gives you the after swarming. Shake them among the new swarm while hiving, and your trouble is over.

The beginner in bee-keeping may say that this is too much work, and

the chance of being stung is too great. I make all the manipulations and carry the old swarm to the new stand in ten minutes, with bare face and hands. If your bees are cross, puff a little smoke over the frames of the old hive.

I catch all of my swarms, as they come from the hive, in wire swarm catchers. I use three of them for 60 swarms. If you get all your honey in section, and use swarm catchers, to catch your swarms, your bees will not, as a rule, be cross, through the honey harvest. Hiving swarms from limbs of trees and other out-of-the-way places, and the use of the extractor, makes your bees cross for the whole season.

I do not think it will pay any bee-keeper to try to prevent the bees casting one swarm each during the honey harvest; but it will pay to prevent them from sending out more than that. If first swarms are coming too late, or too many of them, I send them back, cutting all the queen-cells out of the old hive first, and they will not often renew them and come out again.

With our poor crop this year, honey is cheap; we may get 12½ cents a pound, but we have got most of our honey on hand yet.

Ripon, Wis.

THE UNION.

The Sixth Annual Report of the National Bee-Keepers' Union.

In making my Sixth Annual Report to the members of the Union, allow me to say that while we all have much to be proud of, in the achievements of the past, we have nothing to be ashamed of—except, perhaps, the limited number of members.

When attorneys are defending cases in Courts, they often cite the suits previously decided, which favor their argument, or are analogous to it; and usually the "best hits" they make are the outcome of some "points" given to them by their clients. When bee-keepers are their clients, they should be able to point to "decisions" or "points of law" in favor of the pursuit, but unfortunately, until the Union began its work, there were none.

In the first case defended by the Union, Judge Clementson remarked: "This case involves new points of law, upon which there are no rulings of the Supreme Court. We have no law upon which to instruct a jury." That was in the Freeborn case, in Wisconsin, which the Union had defended so vigorously that the complainant lost his grip in the first round, and it was literally kicked out of Court.

We have now secured several decisions, notably the one in the Supreme

Court of Arkansas. These not only save trouble and annoyance to bee-keepers, but also expense to the Union—by the prevention of petty lawsuits.

Now, if City Councils or Town Boards are anywhere troubled by a complainant, and asked to pass an Ordinance "declaring bee-keeping a nuisance, and to prohibit it within the corporate limits," etc., every member, together with the Mayor, the City Attorney, and the one making the complaint, are all *dosed* with copies of the Supreme Court decision, that "Bee-Keeping is not a nuisance" *per se*, and the matter is at once dropped—killed by the "Decision of the Supreme Court of Arkansas!"

That Decision is our "Corner-stone of Defense!" It calls a *halt* in all such "careers of madness," and demands justice for the 300,000 Americans who are now engaged in the keeping of bees!

This good work should go on until we have such decisions in every State in the Union.

BEE-KEEPING NOT A NUISANCE.

The cry has been set up, that "Bee-Keeping is a nuisance"—that bees are trespassers,—and have no rights outside the apiary which ought to be respected; and that feeling was growing 5 years ago, and even threatened the very life of the pursuit.

Contemplating such a state of things, of robbing a person of his reputation, well did Shakespeare say:

"Who steals my purse, steals trash;
But he that filches from me my good name
Robs me of that which enriches him not
And makes me poor indeed."

If the pursuit was to be robbed of its reputation and good name, it would soon cease to exist. To set up a Defense, was, therefore, a necessity.

BEES NOT TRESPASSERS.

Instead of bees being trespassers, while gathering a few drops of honey from the flowers, they are positively required by the plants to fertilize them, and all Nature invites them to come to the feast, simply to carry the pollen-masses from flower to flower, and thus, as marriage-priests, to cause them to become prolific, and bear fruit in great abundance. In ignorance of this, many imagine that bees are trespassers, and destroyers of the fruit! Such nonsense vanishes before the revelation of scientific facts!

"If bees can trespass there is an end to bee-keeping (writes one of our members) for every bee-man will be at the mercy of a surly neighbor. Apart from their merits as honey-gatherers, bees are of incalculable benefit to market gardeners, florists, etc., in fertilizing flowers. If we had bees that could

reach down to the honey-cells of red clover, they would be of inestimable value to the farmer, as red clover depends for fertilization on insects, mostly bumble-bees. We are satisfied that the reason why the first crop of clover has so little seed, is because there are not enough of the bumble-bees to fertilize it, so early in the season. We noticed in our meadows some heads were full of seed and others apparently equally as ripe without a grain. The bumble-bee had evidently been on the one and not on the rest. Some wise men may laugh at this, but it has been carefully *demonstrated* by Darwin, years ago, that when the bees are excluded, the clover seed does not form."

PROOF OF IDENTITY.

Then again, if any one should claim, in a lawsuit, that bees trespass, it is the duty of such an individual to prove the "identity" of the bees—that such bees belonged to the defendant. Can the plaintiff produce any one of the bees charged with trespassing? Suppose he can! Can he swear to identity? Perhaps he will be advised to say that he cannot. The moment he does that, the attorney for the defendant should demand a non-suit, saying that he can produce *cases* decided in favor of the bee-men on that very point. Custom makes law, and law is based upon equity in all constitutional countries. Such cases on "identity" have been decided in different countries—but always in the same way, where absolute proof of identity is lacking—by a dismissal of the case.

Under the actual administration of the law, the bee-keeper almost always escapes, for no one can recognize his bees; and alone, out of the hive, a bee has no owner, etc.

KILLING BEES MALICIOUSLY.

Take the question of killing bees by yeast or other poison,—because ignorant persons think they spoil fruit, etc.—should we stand this? I say, no, most emphatically. The owner of bees thus annoyed, should quietly proceed to get absolute proof that certain parties did on certain days set a poison to kill certain animals or insects, and when the proofs are all ready, then the National Bee-Keepers' Union would "go for" those parties, and force the case into court.

This brings to mind an amusing case decided some years ago in France. Mr. H. had an apiary within one-half of a mile of the largest sugar refineries in Paris. The sugar refineries brought suit against him for interrupting them in their business, stealing their sugar, etc., and the refineries lost the day, not once, but twice, and I think a third time.

Upon asking upon what point they were beaten, Mr. H. stooped to the ground, and, picking up a dead bee, said: "I filed a demand that they produce in court the bees that did the robbing, etc., and they brought a bushel of dead bees. Picking out one very carefully, I demanded of the plaintiff, will you swear that that bee is one of my bees? But there was no answer. I won the case each time, and moreover the Judge admonished the refineries to cover every door and window with wire gauze, and use every reasonable precaution to keep the bees out, or I might have just cause to go against them for killing my bees without necessity."

Suppose now that in America it were once established by law that to wantonly kill bees was a punishable crime! How quickly the owners of the deadly cider press and sugar refineries would have to *screen out* the bees—or the Union would be after them!

MAKING HISTORY.

Now, for half-a-dozen years we have been "making history," and getting "decisions of law," for the future guidance of judges, and for the instruction of attorneys who may be called upon to defend lawsuits against those who are keeping bees, and who may incur the displeasure of their neighbors, either through ignorance or malice. When such persons understand that bee-keepers stand by one another, and have a Union for Defense, they will respect us, and freely accord to us our rights.

THE WORK BEFORE US.

At Plano, Ill., we have a lawsuit begun which may yet reach the Supreme Court of Illinois. In Iowa, Wisconsin and Indiana there are also several suits begun—and if the plaintiffs develop sufficient stubbornness and wealth, any of them may land us in the Supreme Courts of these States—just where we want to try them!!

It will take money to do it, but it is the Supreme Court decisions that we need, for they will do more to guarantee to bee-keepers their *rights* and privileges, than anything else!

We have some hundreds of dollars in the Treasury for instant use when needed, and when we get some thousands (instead of hundreds) of dollars there, we can lead our opponents on to the Supreme Courts, and there gain decisions which will be of more value to us than any amount of money.

HOW TO BECOME MEMBERS.

As this Report will be sent to many not members, but who should become such, it may be well to say that the entrance fee is \$1.00, and that pays for the Dues of any portion of the un-

expired Calendar year, ending Dec. 31. Then it costs \$1.00 for annual dues, which are payable every New Year's day, and must be paid within six months, in order to retain membership.

If membership ceases, all claims against former members also cease; and all claims to the protection of the Union are dissolved.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Balance as per last Report.....\$361.68
Fees from 373 members for 1889..... 373.00
Donations..... .50

\$735.18

DISBURSEMENTS.....\$114.00

Balance, Dec. 18, 1890..... \$621.18

LIABILITIES.—The Union has engaged attorneys for the defense of several cases, the cost for which will have to be paid when they come up for trial—so we shall have use for all the money on hand and the dues for the next year—as the cases are reached on the Docket.

DUES AND ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

It now becomes my duty to call for \$1.00 for the coming year, as dues from each member. A printed Blank is to be used for that purpose; and also a Voting Blank. Fill up all the blanks, and send to the Manager with a postal note or money order for \$1 in the envelope sent with it. It must be received by Feb. 1, 1891, or the vote will be lost.

The General Manager has labored without the hope of reward, except such as comes from a consciousness of having done his duty, and is fully prepared to welcome his successor as soon as elected.

THOMAS G. NEWMAN, *Manager*.
246 Madison Street, Chicago, Ills.

"ROOTVILLE."

Some Gossip about the Root Family at Medina, O.

Written for the American Bee Journal

BY DR. C. C. MILLER.

We have had the younger "Root" at our house. I captured him at Keokuk, and took him home with me. He got away from us the next Monday, but his visit was a rare pleasure while it did last. He differs a good bit from the senior. Lacking some of his father's brilliancy, he is more even. You do not have to watch him so closely to see where he will turn up next.

Although the junior, I am not sure but he is the principal editor, of *Gleanings*. Each has his own individuality, and a decided individuality it is. They do not by any means always

think alike. Notwithstanding the well-known brilliancy of the father in striking out in new directions, his long experience acts as a brake sometimes when new things come up. I should be sorry indeed to have the day come when the two should always think just alike. The wonder to me is that there is always such harmony of feeling in spite of real differences of opinion. Perhaps it may be explained by the fact that they are of the same age, for A. I. has never grown old—inside.

I think that most of the readers of *Gleanings* on meeting Ernest are somewhat surprised to see, not the immature youth they had pictured to themselves, but a man exceeding his father in physical proportions, with full beard, and a general appearance that leaves you in doubt on which side of 30 to place him. In reality he is only 28 and after a married life of 5 years, he still clings to the idea that his wife was "a special lot," gotten up for his particular happiness.

Mrs. A. I. Root is one of the wholesome, motherly sort, intensely devoted to her home, with an almost painful shrinking from publicity. Along with the strong character that has helped to make her husband what he is, she has that pleasant ladylike manner that enables her to grace, by her presence, any assembly in which she appears. Pity that she is so seldom seen at our conventions!

Of the children, next to Ernest comes Maud, the wife of J. T. Calvert, a rather slender-looking lady, quiet and reserved in manner. Next to her, and somewhat in contrast, comes Constance—"Connie" for short. The older readers of the *Gleanings* will recognize in her, Mr. Root's "Blue Eyes" of former years. Plump in figure, she has an impulsive nature that will never allow her to be a negative character. She is 18, and is at present at school at Oberlin.

Then comes one that I should say might be a 12-year-old—Caddie, or Carrie. She is a very quiet and sweet little Christian woman, to whom, if you do not fall in love with her at first sight, a very slight acquaintance will make you surrender at discretion. If you resist everything else, her singing will charm you.

The youngest is 7 years old, Huber, of whom Mr. Root often speaks, mainly, I suppose, because he is "the baby." Left entirely to himself, Huber would hardly make a saint. He is not an angel—just that healthy, active "animal" that we call a boy—full of a boy's ways, an example of perpetual motion that you like to watch, to see what he will do next. I can hardly imagine him ever becoming just such a character as his elder brother; but

the influence of such a mother as he has, is all powerful.

Mr. A. I. Root lives 6 or 8 rods back from the street, in a fine brick residence, too large, I should say, to be left in the hands of any one woman who will persist in taking so much of the care of it that should be delegated to others. Across the street from Mr. Root are 3 fine roomy yards. The middle one is owned and occupied by Mr. H. B. Harrington, who has reared so many queens, and whose wife is a sister of Mrs. A. I. Root. The other 2 houses belong to Ernest and Mr. Calvert. Notwithstanding the youthful look that is given to this latter gentleman by a complexion that any belle might envy, he is brimful of business energy, and is fast becoming, if he has not already become, the chief business-man of the concern.

When I commenced to write I did not intend to go into all this gossip. I intended merely to mention Ernest's visit, and then talk about bees. But I feel sure many will like to know just the things about which I have written.

Marengo, Ill., Nov. 10, 1890.

CLUBBING LIST.

We Club the American Bee Journal for a year, with any of the following papers or books, at the prices quoted in the **LAST** column. The regular price of both is given in the first column. One year's subscription for the American Bee Journal must be sent with each order for another paper or book:

	Price of both.	Club.
The American Bee Journal.....	\$1 00.....	
and Gleanings in Bee-Culture.....	2 00.....	1 75
Bee-Keepers' Guide.....	1 50.....	1 40
Bee-Keepers' Review.....	2 00.....	1 75
The Apiculturist.....	1 75.....	1 65
Bee-Keepers' Advance.....	1 50.....	1 40
Canadian Bee Journal.....	2 00.....	1 80
American Bee-Keeper.....	1 50.....	1 40
The 8 above-named papers.....	5 75.....	5 00
and Langstroth Revised (Dadant).....	3 00.....	2 75
Cook's Manual (1887 edition).....	2 25.....	2 00
Quinby's New Bee-Keeping.....	2 50.....	2 25
Doolittle on Queen-Rearing.....	2 00.....	1 75
Bees and Honey (Newman).....	2 00.....	1 75
Blinder for Am. Bee Journal.....	1 60.....	1 50
Dzierzon's Bee-Book (cloth).....	3 00.....	2 00
Root's A B C of Bee-Culture.....	2 25.....	2 10
Farmer's Account Book.....	4 00.....	2 20
Western World Guide.....	1 50.....	1 30
Heddon's book, "Success".....	1 50.....	1 40
A Year Among the Bees.....	1 50.....	1 35
Convention Hand-Book.....	1 50.....	1 30
Weekly Inter-Ocean.....	2 00.....	1 75
Toronto Globe (weekly).....	2 00.....	1 70
History of National Society.....	1 50.....	1 25
American Poultry Journal.....	2 25.....	1 50
The Lever (Temperance).....	2 00.....	1 75
Orange Judd Farmer.....	2 00.....	1 65
Farm, Field and Stockman.....	2 00.....	1 65
Prairie Farmer.....	2 00.....	1 65

Do not send to us for sample copies of any other papers. Send for such to the publishers of the papers you want.

Handling Bees.—This is the title of a nice pamphlet, containing 28 pages and a cover, published by Chas. Dadant & Son. It is a chapter from their book, *Langstroth Revised*, and is an excellent thing for beginners. Price, 8 cts. For sale at this office.

CONVENTION DIRECTORY.

Time and place of meeting.

1891.
 Jan. 7, 8.—Ontario, at St. Catharines, Ont.
 W. Couse, Sec., Streetsville, Ont.
 Jan. 16, 17.—Indiana State, at Indianapolis, Ind.
 Geo. C. Thompson, Sec., Southport, Ind.
 Jan. 22-24.—New York State, at Albany, N. Y.
 Geo. H. Knickerbocker, Sec., Pine Plains, N. Y.
 Feb. 10, 11.—Ohio State, at Toledo, O.
 Miss Dema Bennett, Sec., Bedford, O.
 May 7.—Susquehanna County, at Montrose, Pa.
 H. M. Seeley, Sec., Harford, Pa.

In order to have this table complete, Secretaries are requested to forward full particulars of the time and the place of each future meeting.—THE EDITOR.

North American Bee-Keepers' Association

PRESIDENT—P. H. Elwood....Starkville, N. Y.
 SECRETARY—C. P. Dadant.....Hamilton, Ills.

National Bee-Keepers' Union.

PRESIDENT—James Haddon....Dowagiac, Mich.
 SEC'Y AND MANAGER—T. G. Newman, Chicago.

SELECTIONS FROM
OUR LETTER BOX

Good Crop for a poor Season.

I got 1,000 pounds of comb honey from 32 colonies this season. It netted me over \$100, as poor as the season was. There was very little white clover secured in this section of the country. There was plenty of white clover bloom, but no honey in it, and but very little basswood. Bees had to search around on anything that yielded any sort of sweets. There was very little swarming. On the whole, the farmers were not the only ones that fared badly; even the industrious little bee had to come in for its share this year. E. W. COUNCILMAN.
 Newark Valley, N. Y., Dec. 7, 1890.

Re-Queening an Apiary.

This is my first season with bees. I started in Spring with 3 colonies; increased to 5, and took 150 pounds of comb-honey. It has been a poor season here for bees; there was a plenty of white clover, but there was no honey in it. When is the best time to re-queen an apiary?
 S. G. KILGORE.

London, O., Dec. 13, 1890.

[When the honey-yield begins to cease, is the best time to introduce alien queens, though it may be done at almost any time, during the Summer, should occasion require it.—ED.]

Spanish-Needle Honey.

The honey crop with us this season was very poor; in fact this part (E. C.) of the state was more or less an entire failure. Prospects in the early part of the season were good, but when the drought came, that ended the honey crop, as well as cutting other crops short. The scarcity of everything is creating a good demand, as well as good prices. For the first time in 6 years we are getting 10 cents per pound for extracted honey in a wholesale way, and there is not much trouble to sell it at that. What honey was secured this season

is of very fine quality and is mostly from Spanish-needle. We have never known that honey to granulate so early in the season as the present; scarcely ever does it granulate before February or March. We notice, in *Gleanings*, some talk about Spanish-needles thriving only in marshy places. We are in rolling prairie country, and it is very dry, most of the time. But never have the Spanish needles failed to yield nectar here. We depend on that source for our colonies to fill up, to carry them through the Winter, and they winter well on that kind of honey. When we have rain during the time they bloom, we often fail to get a good flow of nectar; and quite often a cold spell sets in, which cuts us short. We could hardly get along in this locality without the Spanish-needles.

JNO. NEBEL & SON.

High Hill, Mo., Dec. 12, 1890.

Not very Encouraging.

My experience in bee-keeping the past season was not very encouraging to a beginner. I commenced with 15 colonies. I caught 4 run-away swarms and now have 33 colonies in the cellar. I obtained from them about 350 pounds of comb honey, of good quality. I also had to feed nearly 150 pounds of sugar. I fed them until each colony had at least 25 pounds of stores. C. P. MCKINNON.

Bangor, Iowa, Dec. 15, 1890.

Queenless Bees Building Comb.

I wish to make a few additional remarks concerning query No. 732, on page 661. I know they will build drone comb on worker foundation, every time, during a flow of honey, if the bees are less than 15 days old. Practice and experience will prove that a queenless colony will build drone combs on worker foundation if you place it in the center of the brood nest. But queenless bees when 15 days old rarely, if ever, build any combs at all; yet they will gather honey all the same. Bees less than 15 days old are those that build their combs, and a queenless colony where there is no brood, and over ten days old, if given a comb of eggs cannot rear a perfect queen, for they have lost the art of making royal jelly. Bee-keepers and poets came into the world in the usual way. They are born young, very young. They attain perfection by practical experience and then only through persistent effort and many, many failures. J. W. TEFFT.

Buffalo, N. Y.

Total Failure of Honey Crop.

This has been the nearest to a total failure of the honey crop ever known here. We looked over our bees in October and prepared about 150 colonies, so that we thought they would winter well, but I now think that a great portion will die before Spring. The honey is all sour; we have not had a pound of good honey this season. We have no honey to eat, to say nothing about any to sell. T. & E. E. TRACY.

Nashua, Iowa, Dec. 18, 1890.

Apicultural Reading Matter.

Although a subscriber to the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL and *Gleanings in Bee-Culture*, yet I am not satisfied, but want more. I am pleased to learn that the BEE JOURNAL is to be enlarged during the coming year, and hope that the addition of many new subscribers will more than balance the increased cost, labor and energy expended in this new departure.

Latty, Ohio.

GEO. W. COOK.

HONEY AND BEESWAX MARKET.

CHICAGO, Nov. 26.—There is not the volume of trade usual at this season, yet prices are without material change since last quotations. Best lots of white honey in 1-pound sections, brings 17@18c; brown and dark, slow, at uncertain prices. Extracted, 7@8c per pound. Our stock is light, as to quantity, but is kept well up to demand by daily receipts. Beeswax, 27@28c.

R. A. BURNETT, 161 S. Water St.

DENVER, COLO., Nov. 28.—First grade 1-lb. sections, 16@18c. Supply exceeds the demand at present. Beeswax, 25@28c.

J. M. CLARK COM. CO., 1517 Blake St.

DETROIT, Dec. 13.—Comb honey in good demand at 15@17c per lb. Extracted, 7@9c. Beeswax, 27@28c.

M. H. HUNT, Bell Branch, Mich.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—We quote: Fancy 1-lbs., white, 16@17c.; 2-lbs., white, 13@14c. Off grades, 1-lbs., 13@14c.; 2-lbs., 13 cents. Buckwheat, 1-lbs., 12@13c.; 2-lbs., 11 cents. Extracted, white clover and basswood, 8½@9c; buckwheat, 6½@7c.; California, 6½@7½c.; Southern, 6½@7c. per gallon. Market has been inactive for weeks. Beeswax, 25@26c.

HILDRETH BROS. & SEGELKEN,
 28-30 West Broadway.

KANSAS CITY, MO., Dec. 13.—Comb and extracted honey is not selling as fast as we would like to see it. Market is quiet. We quote 1-lb. white comb at 16@18c; 1-lb. dark, 12@14c; 2-lb. white, 14@15c; 2-lb. dark, 12@13c; extracted, 6@7c. Beeswax, 25c.

CLEMONS, MASON & CO.,

Cor. 4th and Walnut Sts.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 20.—Demand is good for all kinds of honey, with a fair supply of all but Southern honey. Choice comb honey brings 18@20c a lb. in the jobbing way. Extracted honey, 6@8c a lb.

Beeswax is in good demand at 24@26c, for good to choice yellow. C. F. MUTH & SON,
 Corner Freeman & Central Aves.

CHICAGO, Dec. 12.—New honey arriving very slowly, demand active, and all receipts are taken promptly. We quote: White clover 1-lbs., 16@18c.; 2-lbs., 14@15c.; dark 1-lbs., 11@12c; 2-lbs., 9@10c. Extracted meets with quick sale, values ranging from 6½@7½ cts., depending upon quality and style of package. Beeswax, 28@30c.

S. T. FISH & CO., 189 S. Water St.

BOSTON, Dec. 20.—We quote fancy white 1-pound combs, 19@20c; fair to good, 18@19c. No 2-lb. combs in the market. Extracted, 7@9c. No beeswax on hand.

BLAKE & RIPLEY, 57 Chatham Street.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 18.—Fancy white 1-lb. comb, 18c; fair to good, 17c; dark 1-lb., 14@15c; 2-lb. white comb, 15@16c; 2-lb. dark, 13@14c; extracted, white, 7c; dark, 5@6c.

HAMBLIN & BEARSS, 514 Walnut St.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 6, 1890.—The honey market is quiet, but stock is light and prices well sustained. We are selling white at 16@20c; mixed, 14@15c; buckwheat, 13@14c. Extracted, white, 8½@10c; amber, 7@8c; dark, 6@6½c. Beeswax, 28@30c.

H. R. WRIGHT, 326-328 Broadway.

Supply Dealers, before issuing their Catalogues for next season, should write to us for terms on the Globe Bee-Vel. We have sold over 1,200 within the past year. They give universal satisfaction

Catarrh, Catarrhal Deafness, Hay-Fever—A new home treatment whereby the worst cases of these hitherto incurable diseases are permanently cured by a few simple applications made once in two weeks by the patient at home. A circular describing the new treatment is sent to any applicant free on receipt of stamp to pay postage by A. H. Dixon & Son, sole proprietors, 345 West King Street, Toronto, Canada. 49A 12Mtf

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